

VIII. ASBESTOS AND LEAD-BASED PAINT

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
A. Asbestos	VIII-1
B. Lead-Based Paint	VIII-2
Attachment 1: Single Family Lead Presumption Notice	VIII-6
Attachment 2: Lead-Based Paint Process	VIII-7
Attachment 3: <i>Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home (English)</i>	VIII-8

A. ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a mineral fiber that was commonly added to products to strengthen them, and to provide heat insulation and fire resistance. Asbestos is commonly found in older homes where it was used for pipe and furnace insulation, in asbestos shingles, millboard and transite siding, floor tiles, and a variety of other coating materials. The only way to determine whether a material is asbestos (containing more than 1% asbestos) is through Polarized Light Microscopy.

The handling of asbestos-containing materials is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 61, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under regulations delineated in 29CFR 1926.1101.

In Wisconsin, the Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) enforces the control of asbestos emissions through chapter NR447 Wisconsin Administrative Code. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WDHS) requires and enforces training and certification of individuals involved in asbestos-related activities through chapter HFS159, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

General Policy on Asbestos:

ALL rehabilitation that is done in whole or part with HOME funds must comply with state and federal asbestos removal requirements.

- Leave undamaged asbestos in place. Asbestos should only be removed when it is friable (which means that it can be crumbled to a powder by hand pressure) or when it will be disturbed by building rehab or demolition.
- Removal of asbestos-containing material can be legally performed by contractors certified by WDHS.
- Regulations regarding disposal in an approved landfill must be followed. Disposal is regulated by WDNR, Bureau of Solid Waste Management.

Important:

Renovations or demolition of a single, isolated, residential dwelling unit or structure with 4 or fewer dwelling units is exempt from WDNR asbestos regulations for air emissions.

BUT

WDHS regulations regarding certification and training accreditation of workers are applicable. If a contractor is removing asbestos-containing materials, s/he must be certified and WDHS must be notified 10 days prior to start of project.

Web Resources:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/air/compenf/asbestos/asbes3.htm>
<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/asbestos/index.htm>

For Grantees undertaking rehabilitation activities:

1. Determine if the proposed rehabilitation activities will disturb any asbestos-containing materials. If in doubt, the grantee should have the material tested by a certified laboratory to determine if asbestos is present and the asbestos level content.
2. If asbestos-containing materials are present and the proposed rehabilitation activities will disturb the materials or it is already friable, the client and the contractor(s) bidding on the work must be notified of its presence. In their proposal(s), plans must be included on how the abatement of the asbestos-containing materials is to be done, property safeguards proposed, evidence of required staff training and the disposal of the asbestos-containing material. If contractors cannot provide evidence that they and their employees have received proper training for the abatement of asbestos-containing materials, they cannot perform the work. Training requirements are available from the Division of Health, Department of Health Services.
3. The client retains ownership of all ACM including material disposed of at a toxic landfill. Therefore, all test results, manifests, etc. and other documentation must be provided to the client, with copies being retained by the grantee.

B. LEAD-BASED PAINT

1. Introduction

Any housing unit rehabilitated in whole or part with HOME funds must comply with the lead-based paint requirements in Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, as amended, Section 1012 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X Subpart J) and 24 CFR 35.

Lead-based paint (LBP) hazards include:

- Deteriorated LBP: any interior or exterior LBP that is peeling, chipping, chalking, or cracking, or located on any surface or fixture that is damaged or deteriorated.
- LBP on a Friction Surface: an interior or exterior surface subject to abrasion or friction, such as painted floors and friction surfaces on windows.
- LBP on an Impact Surface: an interior or exterior surface subject to damage by repeated impacts, such as parts of door frames.
- LBP on an Accessible Surface: an interior or exterior surface accessible for a young child to mouth or chew, such as a window sill or door frame.

- Lead-Contaminated Dust: surface dust in residential dwellings that contains an area or mass concentration of lead in excess of current federal guidelines.
- Lead-Contaminated Soil: bare soil on residential property that contains lead (often from chipping and peeling exterior paint) in excess of current federal guidelines.

The introduction of lead-based paint in residential structures rehabilitated in whole or part with HOME funds is prohibited.

All contracts for housing rehabilitation and/or housing development must prohibit the introduction of lead-based paint.

All **OCCUPANTS** of housing units built prior to 1978 must be notified of the hazards of lead-based paint, of the symptoms and treatment of lead-based paint poisoning, of the need to identify lead-based paint hazards through environmental inspection and blood lead tests, and of the importance and availability of maintenance and removal techniques to eliminate such hazards. The following website has the required pamphlet, *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home* as well as other good information to raise awareness about the continuing problem of lead-based paint poisoning.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/outreach/>

All occupants of units built before 1978 must be notified of the importance of monitoring and continual maintenance unless the lead-based paint has been permanently removed.

All units built prior to 1978 must be inspected for deteriorated paint. If there is deteriorated paint, this condition MUST be reflected on the HQS inspection form. All deteriorated paint must be addressed by the rehab activities.

All federal and state laws must be followed when completing rehabilitation work where lead-based paint is known or presumed to be present. All inspection forms, the Risk Assessments or, if there is none, the Presumption Notice, must be given to the occupants.

2. Process

- Upon receipt of the application, determine the age of the home. It is known that many surfaces in post-1960 units do not contain lead-based paint. In fact, even some pre-1960 construction may have been completed without the use of lead-based paint. However, lead-based paint is still in use so be alert for deteriorated paint no matter the age of the house.
- Provide occupants with the pamphlet, *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*.
- Children under the age of 6 may not be required to be tested for elevated levels of lead in their blood as a requirement to receive the HOME loan. It is STRONGLY urged that such testing take place prior to the initiation of rehab that addresses deteriorated paint or that will disturb a painted surface in a pre-1978 unit.

- d. During the Initial Inspection, the condition of painted or varnished surfaces must be noted and the existence of lead-based paint hazards must be evaluated. Either a Risk Assessment or the Presumption of the presence of lead-based paint should also be completed.
- e. ***Note: Inspection report must be complete or there may be a clearance issue.***
- f. Write the Bid Specifications, making sure to identify deteriorated paint that must be corrected or work items that will break a painted surface. Determine which work items will require a lead-safe worker or, perhaps, an abatement contractor.
- g. In general, the Standard Treatments Option is the preferred method since it allows the grantee to skip the risk assessment and presume the presence of lead-based paint. The homeowner must be notified that the program is presuming the presence of lead-based paint. Contractors trained in lead-safe work practices must perform the work and the house must pass clearance. In rare instances, only the work site(s).

Standard Treatments Option:

- 1. Stabilize all deteriorated paint (interior and exterior)
- 2. Create smooth cleanable horizontal surfaces
- 3. Correct dust generating conditions, including friction and impact surfaces
- 4. Treat bare soil, make lead-based paint contaminated soil inaccessible
- h. Determine whether the household should be temporarily relocated during the rehabilitation. The trained contractor being used to do the lead-based paint related work must develop an **occupancy protection plan** for the project. Depending on the nature of the rehab, the occupants may need to be temporarily relocated from the unit. The cost of the temporary relocation is an eligible HOME project expense, but IS NOT an expense to be included in the loan to the property owner.
- i. Make sure the HOME contract includes language which will ensure that the contractor is responsible for cleaning the unit so that it will pass clearance when all work is done, and before payment is made.
- j. Make frequent site visits to ensure compliance by all contractors of the Lead-Safe Work Rules.
- k. Arrange for Clearance Testing, both visual and sampling as needed, before final payment is issued to the contractor.

3. Other Issues

If the property owner, in consultation with the Grantee, feels that lead-based paint is not present in a pre-1978 unit, the option to have a paint test done by a certified risk assessor may be exercised.

- If the results of the test show that lead-based paint IS present, the property owner must pay for the cost of the test (not to be included in the loan).
- If the results of the test show that lead-based paint is NOT present, the test will be paid for from project costs, and not included in the project loan amount

Risk Assessments (if necessary) and Clearance testing costs are eligible HOME expenses to be taken from the Rehabilitation project funds. The Risk Assessment and Clearance testing fees must be paid as an administrative cost if the activity does not go forward.

When rehab plus lead hazard reduction activities cause the loan-to-value ratio to exceed 95%, you may provide the funds for lead hazard reduction activities as a grant under the following conditions:

- The lead presence must be documented by testing rather than assumed.
- No "cosmetic" rehab is figured into the equation.
- Only the lead-based paint hazard reduction activities may be funded as a grant.
- Lead-based paint hazard reduction costs that yield a loan-to-value ratio of less than 95% must be made as a loan.

If presence of asbestos hazard is documented you may provide a grant for the cost of removal under the same conditions as lead.

Lead-based paint web resources:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/index.cfm>
<http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/lead/>
<http://www.epa.gov/lead/>

ATTACHMENT 1

SINGLE FAMILY LEAD HAZARD PRESUMPTION NOTICE §35.930(a)

Notice That Lead-Based Paint or Lead-Based Paint Hazards are Presumed to be Present

Address/location of property or structure(s) to which this notice of presumption applies:

Types of Presumption (Check all that Apply)

- (a) Lead-based paint is presumed to be present.
- (b) Lead-based paint hazard(s) is (are) presumed to be present.

Summary of Presumption. List at least the bare soil locations, dust-lead locations, and/or building components (including room and substrate underneath the paint), and types of lead-based paint hazards presumed to be present:

Bare Soil Location	Hazard		
Lead Dust Location	Hazard		
Building Components	Location	Substrate	Hazard

For more information about the presumption

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____

Organization: _____

Street: _____

City & State _____

Zip _____

Phone #: _____

Person Who Prepared this Notice of Presumption

Signature: _____

Printed name: _____

Date: _____

Organization: _____

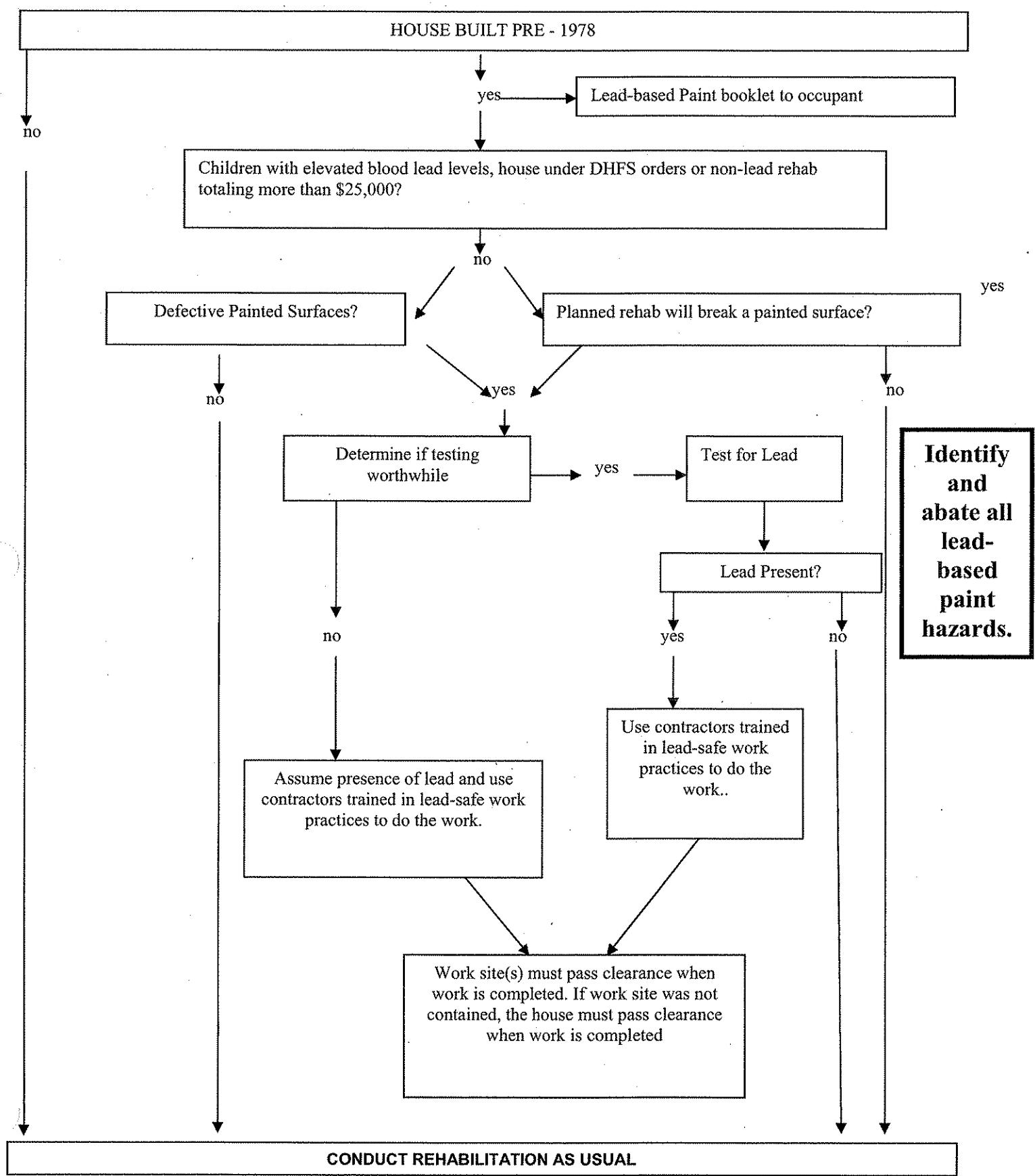
Street: _____

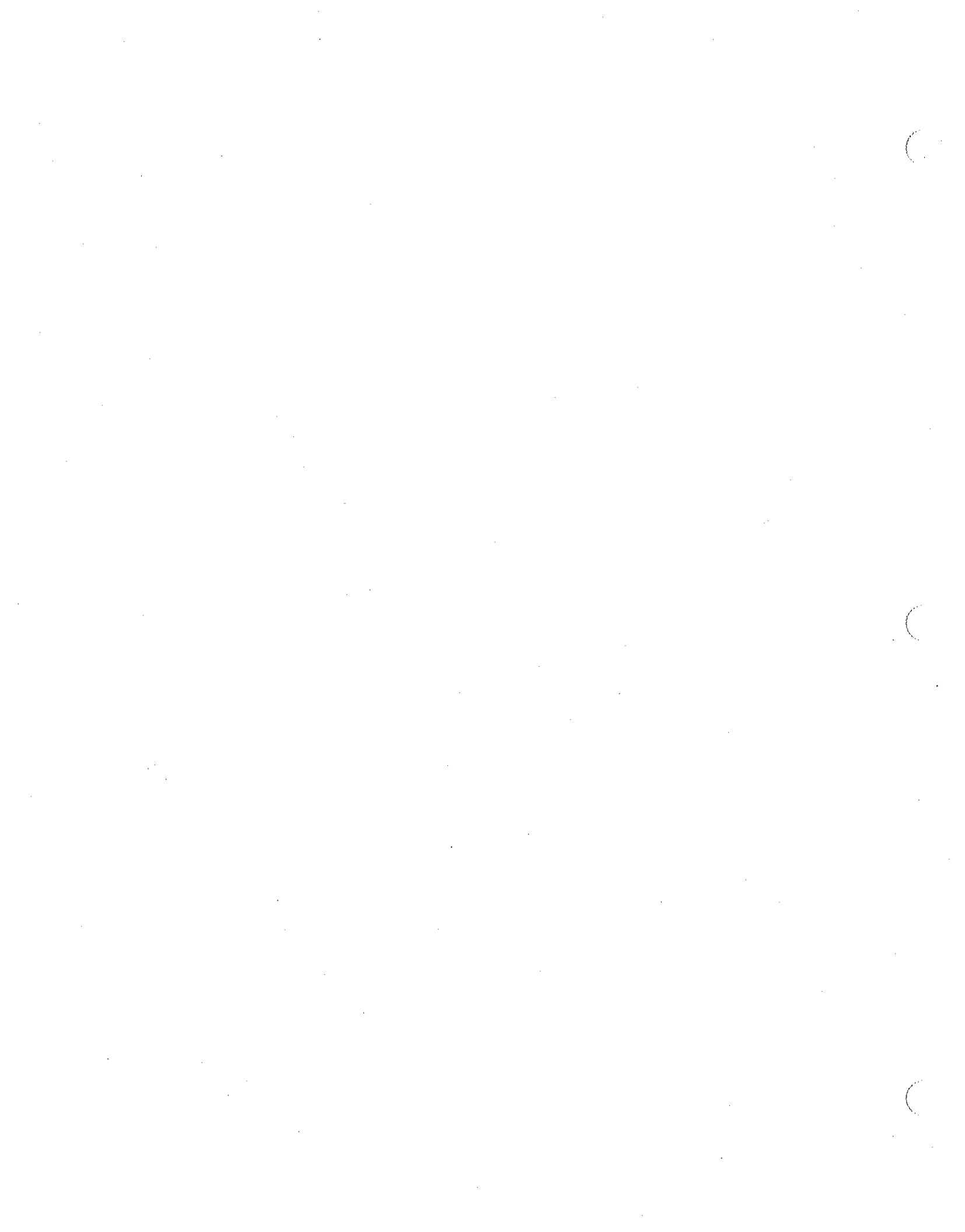
City & State _____

Zip _____

Phone #: _____

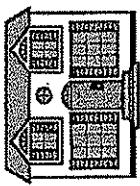
ATTACHMENT 2
LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS IN HOME-ASSISTED HOUSING REHABILITATION





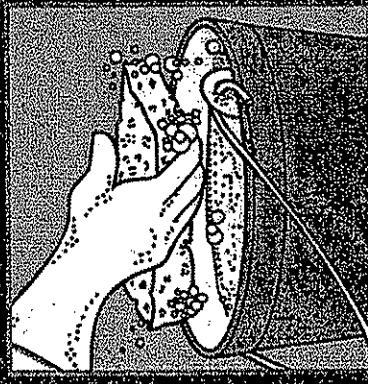
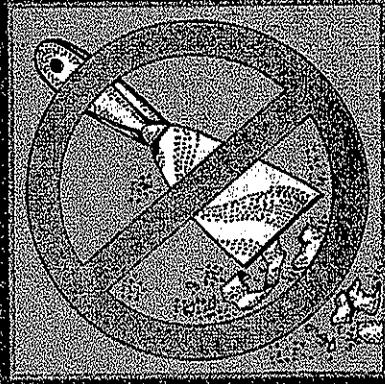
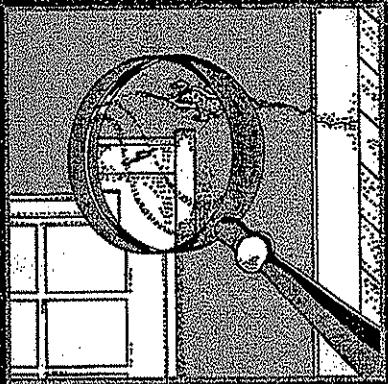
Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

Nany houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains high levels of lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.

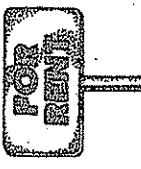


OWNERS, BUYERS, and RENTERS are encouraged to check for lead (see page 6) before renting, buying or renovating pre-1978 housing.

Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home



Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:



LANDLORDS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.



SELLERS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.



RENOVATORS disturbing more than 2 square feet of painted surfaces have to give you this pamphlet before starting work.



United States
Environmental
Protection Agency

United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

IMPORTANT!

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

FACT: Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.

FACT: Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.

FACT: People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.

FACT: People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.

FACT: Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Childhood lead poisoning remains a major environmental health problem in the U.S.

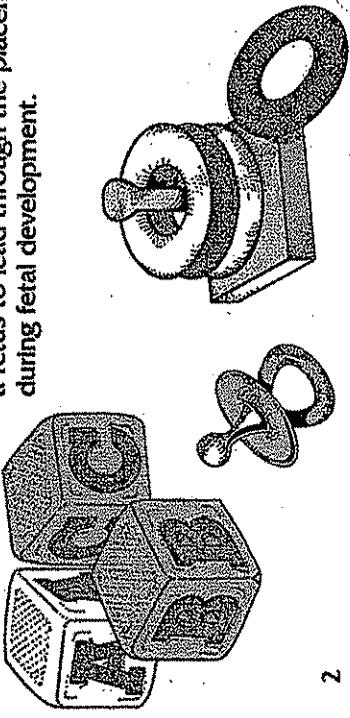
- People can get lead in their body if they:**
- ◆ Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
 - ◆ Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
 - ◆ Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is even more dangerous to children under the age of 6:

- ◆ At this age children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- ◆ Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- ◆ Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.

Lead is also dangerous to women of childbearing age:

- ◆ Women with a high lead level in their system prior to pregnancy would expose a fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.



Lead's Effects

It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

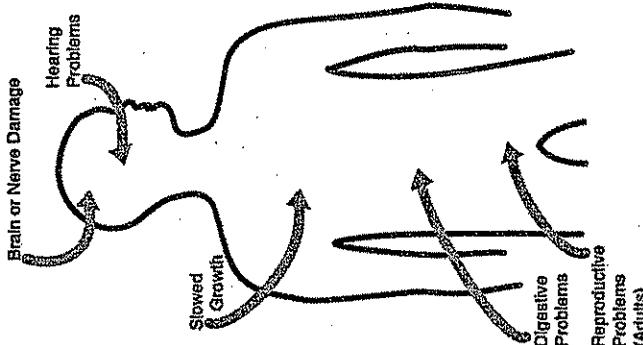
In children, lead can cause:

- ◆ Nervous system and kidney damage.
- ◆ Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence.
- ◆ Speech, language, and behavior problems.
- ◆ Poor muscle coordination.
- ◆ Decreased muscle and bone growth.
- ◆ Hearing damage.

While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high levels of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and, in some cases, death. Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults too.

In adults, lead can cause:

- ◆ Increased chance of illness during pregnancy.
- ◆ Harm to a fetus, including brain damage or death.
- ◆ Fertility problems (in men and women).
- ◆ High blood pressure.
- ◆ Digestive problems.
- ◆ Nerve disorders.
- ◆ Memory and concentration problems.
- ◆ Muscle and joint pain.



Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

- ◆ In general, the older your home, the more likely it has lead-based paint.
- ◆ Inside and outside of the house.
- ◆ In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

- ◆ Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:
 - ◆ In homes in the city, country, or suburbs.
 - ◆ In apartments, single-family homes, and both private and public housing.

Checking Your Family for Lead

- ◆ To reduce your child's exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have. Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.
- ◆ Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect high levels of lead. Blood tests are usually recommended for:
 - ◆ Children at ages 1 and 2.
 - ◆ Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead.
 - ◆ Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan.

- ◆ Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Identifying Lead Hazards

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition, and it is not on an impact or friction surface, like a window. It is defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or more than 0.5% by weight.

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalkling, cracking or damaged) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. It may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear-and-tear, such as:

- ◆ Windows and window sills.

- ◆ Doors and door frames.

- ◆ Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in dust:

- ◆ 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.

- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills.

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in residential soil:

- ◆ 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil.
- ◆ 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard.

The only way to find out if paint, dust and soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes the most common methods used.

Checking Your Home for Lead

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

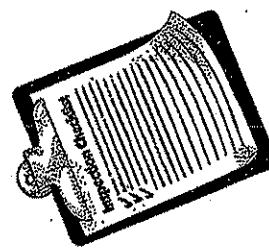
- ◆ A **paint inspection** tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether or not your home currently has lead hazards.
- ◆ A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards.
- ◆ A combination risk assessment and inspection tells you if your home has any lead hazards and if your home has any lead-based paint, and where the lead-based paint is located.

Hire a trained and certified testing professional who will use a range of reliable methods when testing your home.

- ◆ Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- ◆ A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.
- ◆ Lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples.

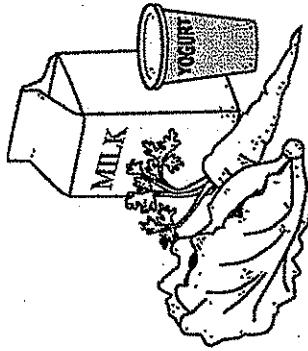
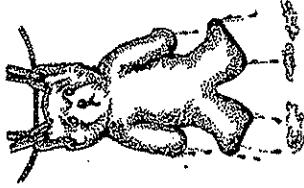
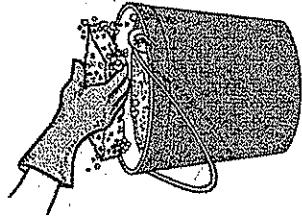
There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.

Home test kits for lead are available, but may not always be accurate. Consumers should not rely on these kits before doing renovations or to assure safety.



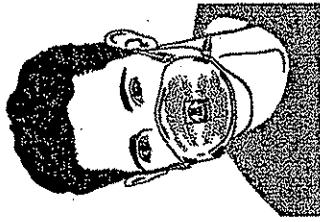
What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

- ◆ If you suspect that your house has lead hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:
 - ◆ If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
 - ◆ Clean up paint chips immediately.
 - ◆ Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.
 - ◆ Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.
 - ◆ Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
 - ◆ Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
 - ◆ Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces.
 - ◆ Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
 - ◆ Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.



Reducing Lead Hazards In The Home

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.	In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ You can temporarily reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called "interim controls") are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.◆ To permanently remove lead hazards, you should hire a certified lead "abatement" contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent removal.◆ Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly. Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.
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Call your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for help in locating certified professionals in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

- ◆ 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windowsills; and
- ◆ 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs.

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovating anything that disturbs painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls);

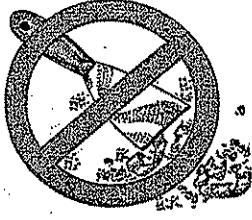
- ◆ Have the area tested for lead-based paint.

- ◆ Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.

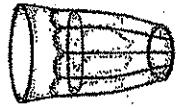
- ◆ Temporarily move your family (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can't move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.

- ◆ Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards. You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home." This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined on page 7 of this brochure.



Other Sources of Lead



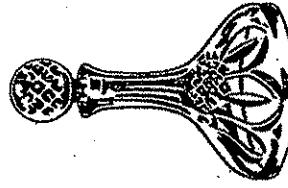
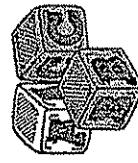
- ◆ Drinking water. Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:

- Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
- Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.

Other Lead Sources

While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist.

- ◆ The job. If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- ◆ Old painted toys and furniture.
- ◆ Food and liquids stored in lead crystal or lead-glazed pottery or porcelain.
- ◆ Lead smelters or other industries that release lead into the air.
- ◆ Hobbies that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.
- ◆ Folk remedies that contain lead, such as "greta" and "azarcon" used to treat an upset stomach.



For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Call **1-800-424-LEAD (424-5323)** to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards.

To access lead information via the web, visit www.epa.gov/lead and

www.hud.gov/offices/lead/.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

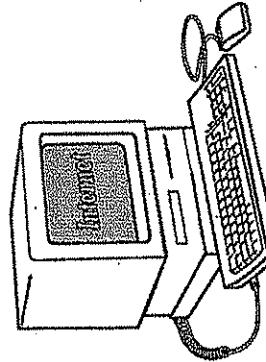
Call **1-800-426-4791** for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's Web site at: www.cpsc.gov.

Health and Environmental Agencies

Some cities, states, and tribes have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your local contacts on the Internet at www.epa.gov/lead or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.



Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

EPA Regional Offices

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
(ARID-RAL)
501 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4164

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)
Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Toxics Section WCM-128
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1985

For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339** to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.

CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
201 Varick Street, Room 903
New York, NY 10014
(212) 620-4120

Western Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
1301 Clay Street, Suite 610-N
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 637-4050

Central Regional Center
Consumer Product Safety Commission
230 South Dearborn Street, Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-8260

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, R-3206
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

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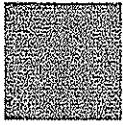
U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

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Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

- ◆ Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- ◆ Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- ◆ Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- ◆ Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- ◆ Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- ◆ Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- ◆ Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- ◆ Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- ◆ Don't use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, scraper, or sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- ◆ Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.



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